

UMBIA,
ER TERM, 1802.
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Defts.

Jacob Harman

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William Harthorne,
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other copy be post-
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DENEALE,
zin Clerk.

UMBIA,
ER TERM, 1802.

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G. DENEALE,
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G. DENEALE,
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Alexandria

AND COMMERCIAL



Advertiser

INTELLIGENCER.

VOL. III.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1803.

[No. 652.]

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store, the corner of King and Union streets.

Rum in hhds. and barrels,
Whiskey in barrels,
Apple Brandy in barrels,
Gin in casks,
Wine in pipes and quarter casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds. and barrels,
White and brown Soap in boxes,
Coffee in casks and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Queen's Ware, and

ALSO,
A variety of DRY GOODS.

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Broad Cloths,
Calimeres,
Kerseys,
Coatings,
Halfstiches,
Fearnought,
Blankets,
Planes,
Negro Cottons,
Worsted and other
Stockings,
Irish Linens,
Calicoes,
Threads,
Chintzes,
Bedticks,
Oznaburghs,
Sewing Silks,
Mullin and Mullin
Handkerchiefs,
India Cottons, &c
&c.

THOS. PATTEN, Auctioneer.
Jan. 14.

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY,

At ten o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,

Rum in hogheads and barrels.

Whiskey in barrels,
Gin in casks and barrels,
Port wine in casks,
Molasses in hhds.
Sugar in hhds and bls.
White and brown soap in boxes,
Chocolate in boxes,
Coffee in tierces and bags,
Raisins in kegs and boxes.
Queens Ware in crates, handsomely
afforted,

ALSO,

A variety of DRY GOODS,

—AMONG WHICH ARE—

Superfine cloth and Kerfimeres,
Narrow Cloth, and Flannels,
Irish Linens, and Oznaburghs,
Sail duck of different qualities,
Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cambric and Cotton shawls,
India Mullin and Table Cloaths,
Coloured threads and fowing silks,
Ribbons, Hats, and
A number of other articles.

P. G. MARSTELLER,
Vendue-Master.
Jan. 14.

PSALMODY.

MR. CHARLES DYER proposes, as
soon as a sufficient number of scho-
lars can be obtained, to open a school for
teaching CHURCH MUSIC. Particu-
lars may be known by applying to Mr.
Andrew Jamieson.

Just received and for Sale, by
JOSEPH DYSON,

A FEW
ORANGES & LIMES,
of a very superior quality.

ALSO,

Excellent Rhode-Island Cheese,
Spanish Segars,
Durham Mustard,
Cocoa Nuts, and
A beautiful assortment of LISBON
BASKETS.

Jan. 11.

FOR SALE,

A likely MULATTO GIRL,
between fifteen and sixteen years of age,
accustomed to wait in the house. Enquire
of the Printer hereof.

Dec. 23.

Public Vendue.

Will be added to Wednesday's Sales, the
19th instant,

Eight hhds. very excellent retail
SUGAR,

on a credit of 60 days.

THOS. PATTEN.

Jan. 12.

MUFFS & TIPPETTS.

Just received and for sale by the Sub-
scriber,

A FRESH ASSORTMENT OF ELEGANT
MUFFS & TIPPETTS,
THOMAS P. PEARCE.

Jan. 12.

FOR SALE,

On board the sch'r President, from New-
Haven, lying at Fitzgerald's wharf

Mess Pork and Beef,
Butter and Cheese,
Potatoes and Onions,
Good Cyder,
Apple Brandy, Cherry Brandy,
Cordials,
Mould Candles, bar Soap,
And sundry other articles in the Grocery
line, all of good quality.

Whoever wishes to purchase those arti-
cles may have them on reasonable terms.

Also,

Said SCHOONER for Sale.
January 12.

Ricketts, Newton & Co.

Have just received & for Sale,

A QUANTITY OF

Wool & Cotton CARDS,

70 Tons Plaster of Paris,
20 hhds. and 20 barrels Sugar,
10 hhds. Rum,
1000 bushels of Lisbon Salt,
1000 do. Turk's Island do.
100 Reams Post Paper,
50 do. Wrapping do.
1 Cafe Dutch Quills,
20 Boxes Havannah Sugars,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
1 do. Sewing Twine and Shoe Thread,
1 do. fine hackled Flax,
50 boxes brown and Castile Soap,
50 do. dipt Candles,
5 casks fine old Rye Whiskey,
4 do. Apple and Peach Brandy,
Hyfon, Hyfon Skin, Young Hyfon and
Imperial TEAS,
50 barrels Pork and Beef,
150 do. Shad and Herring.

They are giving Cash for

Wheat, Flour, Flax-Seed, Rye, Corn, white
Peas, black eyed Peas, and have a constant sup-
ply of excellent Flour for family use, in bbls. and
half barrels, and can furnish a few thousand
double bushels Wheat Bran.

Dec. 22.

By virtue of a Deed of Trust from
John D. Orr to the Subscriber, to secure
the payment of a debt due to Colin Auld,
will be exposed to Sale, for ready money,
on the 1st day of March next, at the
Coffee House, in the Town of Alexan-
dria,

A certain Tract of valuable
LAND, lying in the county of Prince
William, near the Red House, on which
the said John D. Orr lately resided, con-
taining 1115 acres, the bounds of which
will appear upon reference being had to the
said Deed, which is duly recorded in the
office of the said county.

EDMUND J. LEE.

Jan. 15.

JUST RECEIVED, & FOR SALE,
By SAMUEL BISHOP,
Quincy's Lexicon Improved:

BEING

A Dictionary of the terms employed in
Medicine, and in such departments of
Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Litera-
ture, and the Arts, as are connected
therewith.

Barrow's Travels into the interior of
Africa.

Powers of Genius, by John Blair Linn,
M. A.

Descriptive Poems, by J. D. McKinnon
January 13.

THOMAS SIMMS.

Has just received and for sale,
One hoghead JAMAICA SPIRITS,
warranted 7 years old.

ALSO,

500 lbs. of hackled Flax of a good
quality,
Fresh Mescal and Bloom Raisins in
boxes and jars,
Cinnamon, fresh Lemons,
Apples by the barrel or smaller quan-
tity.

He has still on hand,

A few boxes of Portugal ONIONS of
an uncommon size.

He wishes to sell

His property opposite George
Taylor's, Esq. Any person inclined to
purchase may have it on moderate terms.
Apply as above.

Dec. 27.

The Freeholders & Housekeepers
in the Town of Alexandria,

WILL please to take notice, that a
POLL will be opened at the court house,
in the council chamber, on the 8th day
of February next, at 10 o'clock in the
forenoon, for the purpose of choosing 12
fit and able men, being Freeholders, to
represent the Corporation, as Mayor, Al-
dermen and Common Councilmen, for the
present year.

GEORGE DRINKER,

Town Serjeant.

Alexandria, January
10, 1803.

Notice is hereby given,

TO the Stockholders of the Bank of A-
lexandria, That a dividend of four and a
half per cent on the Capital Stock of said
Bank, for the last half year, is this day
declared, and will be ready to be paid to
them, or their representatives on Thursday
next the 6th inst.

By order of the President & Directors,
GURDIN CHAPIN, Cashier.

Jan. 3.

JUST RECEIVED,

And to be sold at private sale by the sub-
scriber,

Creme de Menthe in bottles,
Creme de Noyeau do.
Creme de Citronelle do.
Creme D'Absinthe do.
Eessence of Burgamot do.
Do. of Lemon do.
Do. of Thyme do.
Castor Oil of an excellent quality do.
THOS. PATTEN.

Jan. 1.

COTTOM & STEWART

Have just received a large and general as-
sortment of

BOOKS

In the different branches of Literature.

Also,

ALMANACS

For 1803.

With a general assortment of
Dr. Church's Patent Medicines.
Which they offer wholesale or retail to
the public at very reduced prices.

FOR SALE,

A LIKELY NEGRO GIRL, about
16 years of age.
Apply to the Printer.

Dec. 18.

Just received,

And landing on Merchants' Wharf,

A SMALL CARGO OF

TURK'S ISLAND SALT,
and one of LIVERPOOL FINE, on very
reasonable terms, if taken from on board.

ALSO,

Ten quarter casks of Sherry
WINE. For Sale, by

Wm. HODGSON.

Jan. 8.

Clean linen and cotton
rags bought at this office.

For Freight or Charter

To LIVERPOOL,

The SHIP

Governor Strong,

Capt. CHOATE.

She is 450 hhds. burthen;
will be ready to take a cargo on board
in the course of a fortnight.

Liberal advances made on consignment
per this ship to Messrs. Hannay & Logan,
of Liverpool.

WILLIAM HODGSON.

Dec. 21.

For NEW-YORK,

The fast sailing Schooner

Friendship,

JOHN QUADRILL

Master;

will sail in the course of
a few days. For freight or passage apply
to the master on board, or to

PHILIP CARE,

Union Street,

Who offers for sale on moderate terms,
A small invoice of Glafs quart,
pint and half pint TUMBLERS.

Also,

A quantity of Pennsylvania flat and square
BAR IRON.

Jan. 4.

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The good SLOOP

New-York Packet,

Stephen Barker,

Master;

ready to receive a cargo on reasonable
terms. Apply to

JOHN G. LADD,

Who has just received by said vessel,
30 hhds. N. E. Rum,
50 bls. Beef,
10 bls. Oil,
400 Rhode-Island Cheese,
2 hhds. Loaf Sugar,
5 pipes old 4th proof Cogniac Brandy
of an excellent quality.

Also,

A small invoice of Window Glafs and
Hollow Glafs.

Jan. 6.

SUPERFINE FLOUR,

Of a superior quality, manufactured
particularly for family use, for sale by
JANNEY & PATON.

Dec. 18.

For Freight or Charter,

The Schooner

SPARROW,

Captain COLEMAN,

burthen upwards of 700 barrels. For
terms apply to the captain on board, or to
MARSTELLER and YOUNG.

Jan. 14.

Notice

ALL persons having claims against
the estate of HENRY ROZER,
Esq. late of Notley-Hall, are requested
to bring them in for settlement on or be-
fore the first of June next.

BENJ'N DULANY, jun.
Surviving Executor of H. Rozer, dec'd.
January 14, 1803.

WILL BE SOLD,

On the first day of next February, at
Notley-Hall, the residence of the late
Henry Rozer, Esq.

A fine English BULL, with
two COWS of the same breed, remarka-
ble for their size and beauty; this stock
was brought in by Richard Parkinson,
and esteemed the best in England. A
good seine, with a large quantity of the
best seine twine, lately imported, will
also be offered for sale on the same day,
together with two boats, one of which is
a neat row boat, the other calculated for
fishing.

Also, one horse CHAISE with Har-
ness complete.

Jan. 14.

Ed:is

CONGRESS
OF THE UNITED STATES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, January 11.

(Debate continued.)

Mr. S. Smith said it would be recollected that on the first day the resolution of the gentleman from Connecticut was offered, it struck him as improper, and that it was at his instance it had been ordered to lie on the table. The more he had considered the nature of that resolution, the more averse to it had he become. So far from his original dislike to it having been removed by the arguments advanced, it had been confirmed; and particularly by what had fallen from the gentleman from Virginia. The gentleman from Connecticut does not perceive, or is unwilling to acknowledge that there is any thing in his resolution that implies unfairness on the part of Spain, or that derogates from the honor of her character; but let him read the resolution, (Mr. Smith then read as follows: "That the President be requested to direct the proper officers to lay before the house copies of such official documents as have been received by this government, announcing the cession of Louisiana to France, together with a report, explaining the stipulations, circumstances and conditions, under which the province is to be delivered up."

Does not the gentleman who drew this resolution seem to believe, from the expressive words of it, that the conduct of Spain has been unfair, and that she may have adopted measures derogatory to her character and honor? Shall we send a minister, hampered by such a resolution?

Let the gentleman recollect the conduct of this house on a similar occasion. When an order of the British court issued to seize all American vessels, wherever found, certain spirited resolutions were proposed in that house, to show the dissatisfaction of the government at this unjust measure, and its disposition, if necessary to resist it.

The gentleman will recollect, that at that crisis, depending those very resolutions, a minister was appointed. Did not the gentleman's friends immediately state the impropriety of passing those resolutions? The fact was, that gentlemen on both sides felt the force of the suggestion, and the resolutions were withdrawn. Mr. Smith tho't it wise, prudent, and proper, to pursue on this occasion the same course. He could conceive of no good end which could be answered by the resolution. Is the gentleman really in earnest in his enquiries at this time; and if the effect of his resolution should be to show that the stipulations are injurious to our rights, would he know how to act? He would be for acting spiritedly, no doubt. And yet at the very moment, when he professed such a declaration, he declares to the world, that he has no confidence in the Executive, who is now pursuing the proper measures. I cannot, therefore, find Mr. Smith, conceive the gentleman in earnest after the vote which he and his friends have given of a want of confidence in the Executive. I cannot consider their conduct as intended to promote the real interests of their country; but as calculated to bring the country into a situation from which it cannot withdraw, without pursuing measures attended with expense and blood.

Mr. Randolph: I trust neither this house nor the American people can be deceived as to this transaction. What I have stated the journals confirm, and I should call for the reading of them, if I were not informed by the clerk that they were at the printers. A resolution passed this house, expressing its disposition to assert the rights of the United States, in relation to their established limits, and to the navigation of the Mississippi. That resolution contained an expression of confidence in the Executive. Gentlemen moved to strike it out and failed. In every other part they concurred, separately and distinctly. But to the whole they gave their negative. What is the inference? That they will not assert our rights, because they have no confidence in the Executive. Liken this to a bill: a clause is moved to be stricken out: it is retained. Those who object to that clause, vote against the final passage of the bill. It is nevertheless carried; it becomes law. Are not those who voted

against it fairly to be considered as enemies to the law? So have I a right to enumerate that gentleman, and his friends, opponents to the measure which I submit to the house. And yet, fit, although I stated every fact mentioned by the gentleman himself, (Mr. Griswold) except the final vote, which he took care to keep out of sight; although I mentioned expressly their concurrence in every other part of the resolution, it is asked with what face I can make such a statement in the teeth of your journals? Sir, let me tell that gentleman, not with the face of a prevaricator, but with the face of a man of honor and a gentleman; not with the face of one using terms intended to convey more than meets the ear, with a view of explaining them away when convenient; not with the design of simulating what I do not believe, or of dissembling my real purpose.

The house will recollect, sir, that in committee, the objections of the gentleman from Connecticut was confined solely to the expression of confidence in the executive, there was then no reason to believe that there was any other. After protesting against this expression, and suffering it even to prevent his concurrence in any measures for the common good, he comes forward with another resolution, whether to benefit that cause which he has refused to espouse, or to diminish that confidence which appears so much to have disturbed him, I leave the house to determine.

But Louisiana is ceded to France: 'Tis so. Of this fact we have official information. But let it be remembered, that it is yet in the hands of Spain. The injury which we have received is from officers of that crown. The reparation is to be demanded from the same quarter. Now what has the information desired by gentlemen to do with any such negotiation?

When France shall have taken possession of this province, when she shall have made pretensions inconsistent with our honor, or with our rights in that quarter, then will it be time enough to take up this subject. This is a transaction, which, if it ever does take place, must pass under the immediate cognizance and controul of this house. Let gentlemen recollect, that the treaty of cession is of an old date, and that Louisiana is, notwithstanding, still in the possession of Spain. Shall we then suggest to France our expectation that she will set up a claim inconsistent with our rights, that she may have received a colourable pretence for violating them? Shall we thereby invite her aggressions? In whatever hands this country may be eventually placed, or by whomsoever our rights may be invaded, I doubt not a disposition will always be found to defend them. But it is with the actual possessors we must negotiate, it is from them we must demand redress, and not from any nation who may possess a reverend right to the province of Louisiana.

Mr. Bacon said there was one question before the House, and they were debating upon another, in an animated manner and on an extensive scale before they came to it. It would be recollected, he hoped, that this question was not then before the house. To what point therefore could these discussions tend? He was for going into a committee of the whole, and meeting the resolution face to face.

(Debate to be continued.)

From the NEW-YORK EVENING POST.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

No. VI.

THE subject of Louisiana continues every day to become more and more interesting to all classes of American citizens. Since our last number, it has been observed to us that probably nothing at this time would be more gratifying to our readers than a concise history of the discovery and settlement of that country. We have therefore made a rapid and concise compilation for that purpose, chiefly taken from French writers.

In 1492 Juan Ponce de Leon, who had acquired considerable reputation by the conquest of Porto Rico, fitted out three ships for a voyage of discovery. The principal motive which prompted him to this undertaking, is said to have been the hope of discovering a certain fountain, reported by the natives of Porto Rico to be situated in one of the Lucayo Islands, possessed of the wonderful power of rejuvenescence. He touched at the Lucayos and Bahama Isles, but after tasting of all the fountains within his reach, he met with none that could renew the vigor of youth.

He soon after discovered Florida, but was prevented by the natives from landing to find the object of his romantic search. He returned to Porto Rico, and there died.

In 1539, Ferdinand de Soto, who had served under Pizarro, and had been invested with the government of Cuba, failed from the Havana with a considerable force, and landing on the coast of Florida, traversed most of the rivers which fall into the Gulf of Mexico. In 1541, he crossed the Mississippi river, and proceeded westward; after various discoveries he died in 1542, leaving the command to Lewis Mafico. This officer attempted to travel by land, southwest to Mexico, but meeting many obstacles relinquished the enterprise. He came at length to one of the great rivers, discovered by De Soto and after numerous hardships and difficulties, with his army arrived at the sea in 1544.

An obscure and unsatisfactory account of the remarkable adventures and extensive discoveries of Ferdinand de Soto, may be found in a History of Florida, compiled by William Roberts, or in the Spanish of Garcilasso de la Vega. This proved a barren enterprise to the Spaniards, who acquired by it no more than the empty fame of being the first discoverers of the river Mississippi. Though extending their discoveries and conquests on the neighboring coasts, which are washed by the Mexican sea, yet they did not even approach the mouth of that mighty river, or pursue the path opened by the adventurous spirit of De Soto.

It was in the reign of Lewis 14th, so fertile in great men and magnificent schemes of ambition, and under the direction of that able minister of the marine, Colbert, that a new activity was given to the commerce and naval enterprise of France. Had the plans formed during the reign of that monarch and which were pursued by his successors been as fortunate as they were great and splendid, France would, at this time, have been in a condition to control the destiny of the two hemispheres.

No nation has equalled her in the wisdom of her system of colonization. Her ministers, aided by the powerful and sagacious society of Jesuits, found no difficulty in uniting the most distant and savage nations in friendly intercourse with her traders, and the active zeal of the missionary, served to rivet the chains of subjection which were prepared to bind all the wandering tribes of North America, to the government of France.

These schemes are not forgotten, and a man is now in the place of the Bourbons, who, if he had equal resources, would be capable of executing plans, of equal magnitude and importance.

The spirit of colonization, which had been for many years relaxed, began to revive at the close of the 16th century. From 1598 to 1670, various voyages were prosecuted to that part of North America now called Nova Scotia, and the settlements of Acadia and Quebec were made, which laid the foundation of the subsequent power of the French in Canada. The country was called New-France, & a new commercial company was formed, under the direction of the Cardinal de Richlieu and others, for carrying on the trade and managing its internal concerns.

New-France had been increasing in population and strength for many years, when, in 1670, under the government of the Count de Frontenac, & the intendant of M. Talon, some Frenchmen undertook to make discoveries to the westward. These adventurers learned from the natives, that there was a great river to the west, called by some Michassipi, and by others Mississippi, and which, wherever it might empty itself, did not run to the north or to the east. From this information it was concluded that this river either flowed south and emptied itself into the Gulf of Mexico, or, taking a western direction was discharged into the South Sea.

Conceiving the advantages which might result from the navigation of this river, M. Talon determined before his return to France, to ascertain a point of so much importance. He accordingly dispatched Father Marquette, a Jesuit, who had travelled as a missionary through Canada, and a citizen of Quebec named Jolyet, on this enterprise.

From the south-west bay of lake Michigan they sailed up the river Des Rarids, almost to its source, then quitting this river, after some days march, they embarked on the river Ouisconsin, and

continuing their course west, they found themselves on the 17th June, 1673, entering the Mississippi, in about 42 degrees north latitude. Yielding to the current, they passed down this great river to the 33d degree of latitude, the country of the Alekousa, but finding their provisions fail, and their numbers too few to encounter the perils of unknown regions, they resolved to return, not however without having been first satisfied, that the river emptied itself into the Gulf of Mexico. Father Marquette stayed among the Miami, and Jolyet returned to Quebec.

The death of the former in 1675, and the departure of M. Talon for France, prevented any further prosecution of the discovery for a time.

Robert Cavalier, Sieur de la Salle, educated in the College of the Jesuits, was a man of bold and enterprising character. He conceived the project of penetrating to Japan or China, by a north or westerly course from Canada, and though destitute of all the means requisite for so great an undertaking, his mind was deeply occupied with this design, when the return of Jolyet to Montreal, with the account of the discovery of the Mississippi, engaged his attention. He then went to France, where he was received with great favor by the chief persons of the court, who patronized his scheme. On his return to Quebec, he began his voyage, with Chevalier de Tonti, to whom he confided the care of erecting a fort at Niagara, which he had marked out.

In 1682 he descended the river Illinois, and in February of the same year, entered the Mississippi, and arrived at its mouth on the 9th of April.

Having taken possession, in the name of Louis 14th, of this important territory, and the adjacent country, with those customary formalities, deemed requisite to secure the right of the French monarch, he returned by the Mississippi and Illinois to Canada, and from thence went to France to give an account of his voyage.

A small squadron was fitted out at Rochelle in 1684, on board of which La Salle embarked, for the purpose of finding the mouth of the Mississippi by the way of the Gulf of Mexico. Deceived by the force and direction of the currents, they passed the Mississippi, and went about 100 leagues farther west, where they landed and built a fort on the river St. Bernard. After various adventures, and suffering numerous misfortunes, aggravated by disputes among the party, La Salle and his nephew, were basely murdered by three of their treacherous companions.

In 1698 the attention of France was again directed to Louisiana. Count de Pontchartrain, then minister of the marine, sent two vessels of war, under the command of the Marquis de Chateau Morand and M. Iberville to that country. They arrived on the coast of Florida in January, 1699. Iberville landed on the Isle de Dauphine, in the bay of Biloxi, between the Mobile and Mississippi rivers. He then proceeded to the Mississippi and sailed up the river a considerable distance, when he received a letter by the hands of an Indian Chief, written by Chevalier de Tonti, to La Salle. The truth of the discovery of the river being thus, to his great joy, confirmed, he returned to the bay of Biloxi, where he learned that an English corvette had been at the mouth of the river, and on being ordered away, threatened to return with a greater force. This information determined him to secure the possession of La Salle. He, therefore, erected a small fort on the bank of the river, in which he put four pieces of cannon. He was here agreeably surprised by the arrival of De Tonti himself with about 20 Canadians, who had before settled among the Illinois. After finishing the fort, he ascended the river as far as the Natches, where he designed to lay the foundation of a new city, by the name of Rosalia, in honor of the Countess of Pontchartrain.

In 1710, the settlement on the Isle de Dauphine, was plundered and burnt by an English cruiser. The same year, Louis 14th, by letters patent granted the exclusive commerce of Louisiana to M. Crozat for 16 years, and the property of all the mines and minerals he might discover. Crozat instituted a new government for the colony, but met with many difficulties and disappointments, that 1717, he surrendered his charter to the King.

At this time, the well known Mississippi scheme was projected by the celebrated Law, and a company was formed, under

his direction to sail Towards the end of foundation of the city fail. It is remarkable that these natural resources of no value to the colony situated at the

The country possessed France under the name bounded on the south Mexico, on the north the east and west "prehending a greater the U. States. The address with which that bly pursued her magnification, in N. America 1752, she had nearly of forts from New-Orleans which the English colon in, and would have been country on this side Mountains.

These wife and giant defeated by Great-Britain 1756. The House of B bled before the mighty, unquestionably the ablest nor the greatest statesman ever saw. His great a mind embraced the whole mitude of empire, penec schemes of the French o every occasion to cramp dangerous enemy. He d counsels and short-sighted and shallow politicians, v solid interest and honor of ephemeral advantages of a or to whatever may in th their darling popularity.

To return: By the trea 1763, between Great-Brit Spain, all the possessions that part of Louisiana ly Mississippi, & including the ed to Great-Britain. New-Orleans and the islan is built, which, with that p lying west of the Mississippi to Spain.

By the treaty of 1783 came again into the posses

In 1795 she stipulated participation of the benefi Mississippi: how faithful the observance we shall examine

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11.

At an Election held at the on Monday last, the following men were chosen Directors of Alexandria for the ensuing year.

John Dunlap, Charles Simms, R. M. Scott, William Herbert, Samuel Craig, John Janney, John Dundas, Richard Conway, Jonah Thompson, George Gilpin is chosen to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Wm. Herbert, President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Marine Insurance Company, held yesterday, William was re-elected President, J. Secretary, and Jacob Hoffman Director in the place of Wm. Herbert, chosen President.

From the SCOTCH GAZETTE (COPY.)

Department Nov.

Sir, The President observing in the delivery by you to the Lord at Chillicothe, an intemperate use of language towards the United States, and organizing spirit and tender example, and grossly v

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his direction to carry it into execution. Towards the end of the same year the foundation of the city of New Orleans was laid. It is remarkable what romantic hopes this charming country, in every stage of its history has enkindled from its fountain of youth, so eagerly sought by Leon, to the fair prospects of Law, and the more recent, but it is hoped more substantial schemes of the Georgia adventures of our own day.

The country lying east of the river, & now comprehended under the description of the Mississippi Territory, is, perhaps, in regard to soil, climate and productions, the most delightful spot in America. And is it not a subject of inexpressible regret, that these natural advantages should be rendered of no value by a jealous and hostile nation, who happens to have a small colony situated at the mouth of the river?

The country possessed and claimed by France under the name of Louisiana, was bounded on the south by the Gulf of Mexico, on the north by Canada, and on the east and west "indefinitely," comprehending a greater extent than that of the U. States. The activity, wisdom & address with which that nation has invariably pursued her magnificent schemes of colonization, in N. America, we well know. In 1752, she had nearly completed a chain of forts from New Orleans to Quebec, by which the English colonies were hemmed in, and would have been confined to the country on this side of the Alleghany Mountains.

These wise and gigantic projects were defeated by Great Britain, in the war of 1756. The House of Bourbon was humbled before the mighty genius of a Pitt, unquestionably the ablest war minister, if not the greatest statesman, that England ever saw. His great and comprehensive mind embraced the whole extent and magnitude of empire, penetrated the artful schemes of the French court, and seized every occasion to cramp a cunning and dangerous enemy. He defied the feeble counsels and short-sighted views of selfish and shallow politicians, who sacrifice the solid interest and honor of the state, to the ephemeral advantages of a deceitful peace, or to whatever may in the least endanger their darling popularity.

To return: By the treaty of Paris, in 1763, between Great Britain, France and Spain, all the possessions in Canada, and that part of Louisiana lying east of the Mississippi, & including the Floridas, were ceded to Great Britain. France received New Orleans and the island on which it is built, which, with that part of Louisiana lying west of the Mississippi, she gave up to Spain.

By the treaty of 1763, the Floridas came again into the possession of Spain.

In 1795 she stipulated with us for a participation of the benefits of the Mississippi; how faithful she has been in the observance we shall examine in our next.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 18.

At an Election held at the Court House on Monday last, the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of the Bank of Alexandria for the ensuing year.

John Dunlap,
Charles Simms,
R. M. Scott,
William Herbert,
Samuel Craig,
John Janney,
John Dundas,
Richard Conway,
Jonah Thompson.

George Gilpin is chosen a Director, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Wm. Herbert, President.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, held yesterday, William Hartshorne was re-elected President, J. B. Nickolls, Secretary, and Jacob Hoffman was chosen a Director in the place of William Hartshorne, chosen President.

From the SCIOE GAZETTE.
(COPY.)

Department of State,
Nov. 22, 1802.

SIR,
The President observing in an address lately delivered by you to the convention held at Chillicothe, an intemperance and indecorum of language towards the legislature of the United States, and a disorganizing spirit and tendency of very bad example, and grossly violating the

rules of conduct enjoined by your public station, determines that your commission of Governor of the North Western Territory, shall cease on the receipt of this notification. I am, sir, respectfully your obedient servant,

JAMES MADISON.

Arthur St. Clair, Esq.,
Chillicothe.

To the Hon. JAMES MADISON, Secretary of State.

Cincinnati, Dec. 21, 1802.

SIR,
Your letter of the 22d November, notifying to me that the President had determined that upon the receipt of that letter, my commission of Governor of the North Western Territory should cease, was delivered to me by Mr. Secretary Byrd, on the 14th day of this month. I request of you, sir, to present my humble thanks to the President for that favor, as he has thereby discharged me from an office I was heartily tired of, about six weeks sooner than I had determined to rid myself of it; as he may have observed from an address, not to the convention, but to the people on the 8th inst. I cannot, however, agree with the President that, in my address to the convention, which is assigned as the reason of my being dismissed, that there was either an intemperance or indecorum of language towards the legislature of the United States, or a disorganizing spirit of evil tendency and example; unless an honest and true representation of facts deserve those epithets; or that "the rules of conduct enjoined by my public station" were, in any way violated, unless it be understood that the rule of conduct for men in office is an implicit and blind obedience.

As the convention, sir, was to meet in pursuance of an act of Congress, whereby the election of the members was directed to be made according to a law of the territory that had existed, but had been long repealed: a sense of public duty led me to cause the elections to be made conformably to the spirit of the act, and the existing election laws, as they could not be made conformably to the words of the act, and when the convention was met, I had done within my public capacity.

Every citizen had a right to address that body, either openly or in writing, & that right was common to me with the rest; and I believe, sir, it as a paramount duty which every person owes to the community of which he is a member to give warning, either to the representatives or to the body, when he sees that the rights of that community are invaded, from whatever quarter the invasion may come, and to direct them, if he can, to the means of warding it off, or of repelling it; and I scruple not to say that the violent, hasty, and unprecedented intrusion of the legislature of the United States into the internal concerns of the north western territory, was at least indecorous and inconsistent with its public duty, and I might add, that the transferring above five thousand people, without their knowledge or consent, from a country where they were in possession of self government, to another where they will be at least for a time deprived of that privilege was something more than indecorous, & that, had it happened in Germany where such things have happened, no man in America, would have hesitated to call it by a harsher term.

Degraded as our country is, and abject as too many of her sons are become, there are still a vast proportion of them who will be at no loss for the proper term.

Be pleased also, sir, to accept my thanks for the peculiar delicacy you observed, in committing the delivery of your letter, and in furnishing him with a copy of it, to Mr. Byrd, against whom there were in your hands to be laid before the president, complaints of something more than mere indecorum, and of a total neglect of and refusal to perform his official duties. It is, sir, such strokes as this which serve to develop character, and like the relief in painting, bring out the figure, distinctly, in its proper shape; it produced however no other emotions than that kind of sublimity which Physiognomists tell us is the expression on the countenance of a certain mental sensation, which I do not choose to name, and never fails of producing that effect.

With due respect, I am, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. ST. CLAIR.

NOTICE.

DON JUAN BAPTISTA BERNABEU, his

Catholic majesty's consul for the state of Maryland, hereby gives public notice to those whom it may concern, that he has been instructed and ordered by his court, to act as consul for his Tulean majesty the king of Etruria, for the said state. All those who may want his consular documents under that capacity, will apply to the consulate of Spain.

Spanish Consul's Office.

Baltimore, Jan. 13, 1803.

Extract of a letter from a person of respectability in the Havannah, to his correspondent in Wilmington, dated Dec. 3, 1802.

"Nothing of moment has occurred since my last, except a new order for all foreigners to depart this place. This originated from a jealousy on the part of the merchants, subjects of Spain, who are in the business of receiving consignments of slave cargoes, against foreigners who are in the habit of receiving large consignments through their English connexions. No foreign vessels are admitted with cargoes of any kind whatever."

A Charleston paper of the 25th ult. says—"The ships Republican and Greyhound, which arrived yesterday, have been to the Havannah, but were refused entrance there. American vessels are admitted with stock alone; the report of those which have lumber on board being admitted, is unfounded."

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES.

House of Representatives.

Wednesday, January 12, 1803.

Mr. Newton made a report, from the committee on the Bankrupt Law, that it was not expedient to repeal the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Smilie asked if the report were final.

Mr. Bayard observed, that if the report were in part, it might be received; but if final, it could not. He therefore moved that it should be recommitted to the same committee who brought in the report.

Mr. Newton replied, that it had been the opinion of the committee, that it would be best in the first instance to have decided by the House the main question of repeal, before any efforts were made to amend it.

Mr. Dawson moved to strike out the word not—This motion was declared not in order, as it had not been yet determined to take up the resolution.

The House agreed to take up the resolution.

Mr. John C. Smith moved its recommendation to the committee who brought it in.

Mr. Randolph spoke on the merits of the main question of the repeal, and assigned reasons in favor of a repeal.

Mr. Bayard moved an instruction to the select committee to enquire, whether any, and what amendments are necessary in the Bankrupt Law.

Mr. Bayard also replied at considerable length to the arguments of Mr. Randolph.

Messrs. S. Smith, Bacon, and other gentlemen, considered all debate on the merits of the question premature.

Some gentlemen, originally hostile to the principles of a bankrupt law, declared themselves, under existing circumstances, against a repeal, particularly as the law was limited to five years.

In the course of the debate, Mr. S. Smith defended the general principle of the Bankrupt Law; and Mr. Varnum spoke against its operation, and in favor of a repeal.

A reference of the resolution to a committee of the whole, was finally carried.

When Mr. Randolph moved that it be made the order of the day for Monday next.

Mr. Mitchell moved that it should be the order of the day for Monday fortnight.

This motion was supported by Mr. Eustis and Thatcher, and carried. Ayes 30, Noes 29.

In the Osego Herald, a physician calls on his debtors for payment in the following humorous manner:

Says Doctor Gott, "I'll tell you what, I'm call'd on hot, To pay my shot, And may I rot, If I do not: But I cannot, Unless 'tis not, For jog and trot From spot to spot,

So every jot That's due to Gott, For Pill or Bot The Slave or Cot, All round the OT SEGOMIAN Plot; Whether begot of Teague or Scot, Or from the Mot ley race of LOT, Sober or Sot, Yarkey or not; Or else, I wot, They'll snell it hot, Or they may blot NATHANIEL GOTT.

Madeira Wine.

Ricketts, Newton and Co. Have just received a few pipes of fine London particular, and to be sold cheap. They have also,

One case of elegant OSTRICH FEATHERS; will be sold low by the case. Jan. 18. d

To Rent.

Possession given immediately, A large Brick Warehouse adjoining R. Newton and Co. and a comfortable Dwelling House, on Prince Street. For particulars enquire of

RICKETTS, NEWTON & Co. Jan. 18. d

Ladies and Gentlemen's Shoes and Slippers.

SAMUEL CLARK,

Next door to Peter Sherron's, Has just received and now opening, a fresh and beautiful variety of Shoes & Slippers, Kid and Morocco, of every description, Gentlemen's dancing Pumps, (Morocco) and fine Shoes, Misses black and coloured Morocco and Leather Slippers, Boys fine and common Shoes and Pumps, Childrens red Morocco and Leather Shoes, and 200 pair Negroes, large size, coarse Shoes, which he offers for sale at the following retail prices, viz.

Ladies Kid	7s	6s 9 10 6
Black Morocco	6s	6 9 7s 6
Coloured do.	6s 9	7 6 8s 3
Leather Slippers	5s 3	6s
Mens best qua.	9s	10 6 12s
Mens Morocco Pumps	9s	10s

Childrens Shoes and Slippers in proportion.

ALSO,

For Cash or Barter for Flour,

30 bls. best No. 1 Beef	} Balfon packed.
20 half do. Melt do.	
30 bls. Mackerell	

Jan. 18. c3

By virtue of a Deed of Trust, from Owen Roberts to the subscriber, on the third Monday in February next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, will be exposed to sale for ready money, on the premises,

One moiety of that LOT of GROUND, in the City of Washington, described in the plan of the city by the number eighteen, in the square number one hundred and sixty eight; fronting fifty nine feet upon the Pennsylvania avenue, and extending back one hundred and seven feet seven inches: Upon the premises is erected a two story brick dwelling house, and the lot is under a mortgage to secure the payment of fifteen hundred dollars, subject to which it will be sold.

Also, one moiety of that Lot of Ground in the said city described in the plan by Number ten, in square number two hundred and fifty-six, fronting forty-eight feet seven inches upon the open area on the Pennsylvania Avenue, upon which there is an unfinished frame Dwelling-House.

JAMES KEITH.

January 18. dts

NOTICE.

Will positively be Sold, at Public Sale, on the premises, the first day of April, if fair, if not the next fair day thereafter,

A tract of LAND in the county of Loudoun, on Goose Creek, near the Mill formerly owned by Col. Simon Tripplett, containing 500 acres, a considerable part of which is in Wood; formerly the property of Augustine Love, and by him conveyed to Alexander Gordon, and by said Gordon conveyed to the subscribers for the benefit of his creditors. One fifth of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, two fifths in twelve months, and the remaining two fifths in eighteen months from the day of sale; for which payments approved security will be required.

JONAH THOMPSON,
BENJ. COMEGYS,
JACOB HOFFMAN.

Jan. 18. cuds

TO LET,
A CONVENIENT
TWO STORY HOUSE,
With a good Kitchen and Smoke House adjoining. Also, a Stable for two horses &c. &c. with a well improved garden of half an acre.
The situation is very pleasant, having a fine prospect of the river. For particulars enquire of the Printer.
Jan. 14. eo

Just Received,
Per the schooner Sparrow, Captain Coleman,
Five tierces best new RICE, and expects a further supply, by the next vessels from Charleston, together with a quantity of best clean Spinning Cotton.
I have in Store,
Genuine old French Brandy, and Holland Geneva, of a very superior quality and flavor, together with a very general assortment of the best Wines, spirituous Liquors and Groceries.
100 doz. Philadelphia Porter in bottles, in high order for immediate use; sweet Cider of the best kind, and a large quantity of Cheese.
The whole of which I offer for sale at the most reduced prices.
Wm. Dunlap.
King-street, Jan. 14. eo3t

N. B. I have remaining, a few boxes best Irish WHITE SOAP, which private families will find an advantage in purchasing, it being now nearly two years old.
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY,
of Alexandria.
NOTICE IS HERELY GIVEN, to the Subscribers in the Marine Insurance Company of Alexandria, that an election will be held at the Court House, in this town, on Saturday the 15th day of January next, for the purpose of choosing fifteen Directors of the said Company, for the ensuing year.
By order of the President & Directors.
J. B. NICKOLLS, Sec'y.
Dec. 24. law 4t

Private Boarding.
The subscriber will accommodate 5 or 6 gentlemen as BOARDERS, on moderate terms, either by the week, month or year.
FRANCIS CRACROFT.
Fairfax street, Jan. 15. eo3w

Just Received,
And for sale by the Subscriber, at his store, corner of Prince and Union streets,
15 Pipes Madeira Wine,
10 do. 4th proof Brandy,
15 do. New-England Rum,
12 do. Holland Gin,
12 Quarter casks Catalonia red Wine,
13 kegs Anniseed Cordial,
14 boxes dipt Candles,
Sugar in hds. and barrels,
Coffee and Pepper in bags,
Lyonfinkin and douchong Tea,
Jamaica Rum and Malaga Wine,
Raisins in kegs and boxes,
Leiper's Snuff in half barrels and kegs,
Men's coarse and fine Shoes,
Women's Morocco and fancy kid do.
And eight Bales of INDIA GOODS, consisting of Mamoodies, Emerties, Guzzinaks, Moharas, Gungies, Checks and Calicoes, and a few pieces China and Lunge Handkerchiefs, and Ravens Duck. A large quantity of RED SOAL-LEATHER, and a few barrels Tanner's best brown OIL.
BENJ. SHREVE, jun.
ROBERTS & GRIFFITH,
Have for Sale,
12 Hhds. St. Croix Sugars,
6 do. Barbadoes do.
40 lbs. Loaf Sugar, 1st & 2d quality,
10 boxes mould and dipt Candles,
40 do. white and brown Soap,
30 do. Pipes,
5 pipes Madeira Wine,
5 do. Vidona do.
10 quarter casks Tenneriffe do.
6 pipes old Cider Vinegar,
10 bales Cotton,
40 bags Coffee,
15 bags Pepper,
10 do. Alsipce.
A L S O,
Bordeaux Brandy, Holland Gin, Jamaica and Antigua Spirits; a general assortment of Tea, China in Tea Sets, Dixon's Mustard, Cinnamon & Cloves, Allum, Coperas and Madder, Corks in small bales, Shad and Herrings in barrels, &c. &c.
Dec. 27. 2aw4w

Printing in all its variety, executed at this office with neatness and dispatch.

FOR SALE,
THE LOT with the HOUSE thereon, at the south-east corner of Cameron and Alfred Streets, late the Property of Thomas Richards. Also, several vacant LOTS adjoining thereto on Alfred Street, between Cameron and King Streets. The House is pleasantly situated and in good order for the Accommodation of a Family. If not sold before the 1st of November, it will then be rented.
WILLIAM CRAIK.
Sept. 30. iawt

FOR SALE,
SIXTY NEGROES that have been well treated and brought up, of all ages and both sexes; house servants & mechanics, but mostly plantation Negroes. Information may be had by applying to the Printer hereof.
Dec. 6. eo3t

A WAREHOUSE for SALE.
By virtue of a deed of trust from William Hunter, Sen. deceased, to the subscriber bearing date the 9th day of February, in the year 1791, duly recorded in the court of Fairfax County, made to secure the payment of four hundred and fifty Pounds three shillings & sixpence, lawful money, of Virginia, due unto John Hopkins, with legal interest from the date of said deed, will be sold at Public Auction, for ready money, to the highest and best bidder, on Wednesday the 26th day of January next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-House, in the town of Alexandria,
All that frame Warehouse, situated on the west side of Union Street and built on part of the wharf sold by John Allison to Wm. Hunter, jun. The warehouse will be sold without the land whereon it is erected, and the purchaser will of course be bound to remove the house or buy the land of the present proprietor thereof. Those who are inclined to purchase the warehouse may view and examine it upon application to the subscriber.
WM. HODGSON.
Dec. 17. 2awds

DANIEL SMITH,
At his Manufactory in Union Street, makes and has on Hand,
Cut Nails and flooring Brads, of a superior quality, which he offers for Sale by the cask, at the following prices:
20d. 12d. and 10d. Nails at 8d. per lb.
8d. do. at 8 1/2d. do.
6d. do. at 9d. do.
4d. do. at 10 1/2d. do.
3d. do. at 11 1/2d. do.
20d. 12d. & 10d. flooring Brads at 7 1/2d. per lb.
8d. do. at 8d. do.
The retailing Prices are, one penny per lb. higher. He has Sprigs and Tacks of every size, and wide and narrow Hoop-Iron for Sale.
December 6. eo3t 2aw 12t

BENNETT and WALLS
Have received and offer for sale, wholesale and retail,
The following GOODS:
Best B. Bloom Gorrahs,
5-4, 4-4 and 7-8 India Muslins, fine and coarse,
Short and long Nankeens,
Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Irish Linens, 13d to 4s. sterling, remarkably well bought,
1 trunk coloured and plair Cambric Muslins,
Black and white Italian Crapes,
Twists and sewing Silk, first quality,
1 trunk silk Moleskins,
1 case Velveteens and Cords,
1 do. Knives and Forks, well assorted,
1 do. Furniture and corded Dimities,
3 boxes Scotch Threads, No. 6 to 54,
1 do. English Shoe Thread of 2 superior quality,
1 case half ell Fustians,
Ticklenburgs, German Dowlas, white Russia Sheetings,
Diapers, Diaper Table Linen, all sizes, Marfeilles and superfine cotton Counterpanes,
Best FF, English glazed and battle Gunpowder.
They daily expect an assortment of Russia Sheetings and Ravens Duck.
Dec. 27. eo3t 2aw

Wanted to Purchase,
Three or four young NEGRO MEN, for which a generous price in cash will be given. They are not intended for the Bacon Man, or to be kept slaves for life. Apply to the Printer.
Dec. 28. eo3t

Call given for rags

TRACTS OF LAND, viz.
A tract in Loudoun county on Difficult Run, containing 300 acres. The soil well adapted for farming and a considerable proportion of it might easily be improved into meadow. There is a valuable mill-seat on the premises. It lies on the great road from the City of Washington, Alexandria and George Town to Leesburgh and Winchester, nineteen miles from Alexandria, less from the City and George Town and not more than three from the Great Falls of Potomac.
One tract containing 2,481 acres lying in the counties of Loudoun and Fauquier, called Ashby's Bent. The soil is that which is said to be most favorable to Plaster of Paris, well watered by several never failing streams issuing from the mountain—part of this land is cleared and tenanted for lives.
One tract lying part in each of the above counties, containing 885 acres. Chatten's run passes through this tract and gives several valuable mill-seats. The soil is similar to the above tract and equally favorable to Plaster of Paris.
A tract on the South Fork of Bullikin, containing 1600 acres—One at to, Head of Evans's Mill, containing 453 acres, and one on Wormley's line, containing 183 acres. These several tracts are in Jefferson (late Berkeley county)—the soil very similar in quality, and particularly adapted to the culture of Tobacco, Hemp, Wheat and Indian Corn, situated twelve miles from Harper's Ferry.
One tract containing 571 acres in Frederick county, this land is in the vicinity of the last mentioned tracts and equally valuable.
One tract in Hampshire county containing 240 acres—this tract, tho' small is extremely valuable. It lies on Potomac river, about 12 miles above the town of Bath (or Warm Springs) and is in the shape of a horse-shoe, the river running almost round it; two hundred acres of it are rich low grounds, with a great abundance of the largest Walnut and other trees, which with the produce of the soil, might (by means of the improved navigation of the Potomac) be brought to a shipping port with more ease and at a smaller expense, than that which is transported only 30 miles by land.
One third part of 1119 acres in Nansemond county near Suffolk, lying on the road from Suffolk to Norfolk and on Nansemond river—this land is considered extremely valuable by those who are acquainted with it.
One tract in Charles county, Maryland, containing 600 acres—it is very level and lies near the river Potomac.
One tract in Montgomery county, Maryland, containing 519 acres—This land lies about 30 miles above the City of Washington, not far from Kettocan and is good farming land.
One tract in Pennsylvania, containing 234 acres—This land affords an exceeding good stand on Braddock's road from Fort Cumberland to Pittsburg, and a large quantity of natural meadow at for the scythe. It is distinguished by the appellation of the Great Meadows, where the first action with the French, in the year 1754, was fought.
One other tract on the Mohawk river, State of New-York, containing 1000 acres.
In North West Territory.
Three tracts lying on Little Miami, containing 3051 acres.
In Kentucky. On Rough Creek, one tract containing 3000 acres; lito adjoining 2000 acres. Indisputable titles can be given for the above lands.
Lots in the City of Washington.
Two improved lots near the Capitol square 634. The improvements are, on each an elegant three story brick house.
Four other unimproved lots on the Eastern Branch, No. 5, 12, 13 and 14, in square 667. These lots are advantageously situated on the water.

ALEXANDRIA.
A few valuable lots in Alexandria, corner of Pitt and Prince-streets, three or four of which are let on ground rent at 3 dollars per foot.
WINCHESTER.
One lot in Town of half an acre, adjoining Doctor Makay's, enclosed with a good post and rail fence, and another in the commons of about six acres, Bath, or Warm Springs.
Two well situated lots, on one of the small building large enough to accommodate one family.
The terms of sale will be made known by application to either of the subscribers.
SAMUEL WASHINGTON, Culpepper country
GEORGE S. WASHINGTON, Jefferson, do.
WILLIAM A. WASHINGTON, Westmor. land, do.
GEORGE W. P. CUSTIS, Mount Wabbington, Fairfax, do.
BUSHROD WASHINGTON, M. Vernon, do.
LAWRENCE LEWIS, Wood Lawn, do.
August 30. 2aw

R. & J. GRAY
Have lately received an Assortment of valuable Books in the different Branches of LITERATURE and SCIENCE, chiefly of the best London editions, & a number of them in elegant Binding, which added to their former stock, form altogether the best assortment of Books ever offered for sale in Alexandria. The following are a part of those lately received, and which are not contained in their Catalogue:
The New American Practical Navigator, by Nathaniel Bowditch, Fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, being an improvement of the second edition of Blunt's Practical Navigator, illustrated with a Chart of the Atlantic Ocean. Studies of Nature, St. Pierre, 3 vols. 8vo. ornamented with copper plates and elegantly bound in calf and gilt.
Darwin's Botanic Garden, 2 vols. 8vo. bound in calf and gilt.
Works of the Right Hon. Edmund Burke, 8 vols. 8vo. London edition. Element of the Philosophy of the Mind and of Moral Philosophy, to which is prefixed a Compendium of Logic, by Thomas Belfham. Political Works of Thomas Collins, enriched with elegant engravings, to which is prefixed a life of the Author, by Dr. Johnson, bound in calf and gilt.
Adventures of Telemachus, pocket edition, ornamented with plates, in calf and gilt.
Pleasures of Imagination, by Dr. Akenfide, to which is prefixed a critical essay on the poem, by Mrs. Barbauld, with elegant plates, bound in calf and gilt.
Death of Abel, with beautiful plates, in calf and gilt.
Plutarch's Lives, translated from the original Greek, with Notes critical and historical, and a new Life of Plutarch, by J. W. Langhorne, 6 vols. 12mo.
A Selection of the Lives of Plutarch abridged, containing the most illustrious characters of antiquity, for the use of schools, by Wm. Mavor, J. L. D. Dryden's translation of the works of Virgil, 4 vols. 12mo.
The Observer, being a collection of moral, literary and familiar essays, 4 vols. 12mo.
The World by Adam Fitz-adam, 4 vols. 12mo.
An Enquiry into the Duties of the Female Sex, by Thomas Gilborne, M. A. The Guardian, 4 vols. 12mo.
The Looker-On, a periodical paper, by the Rev. Simon Olive-Branch, 2 vols. 12mo.
Ganganel's Letters, 5 vols. 12mo.
The Gleaner, a miscellaneous production, by Constantia, 3 vols. 12mo.
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